

# MARIETTA DAILY LEADER

ESTABLISHED 1881

GEORGE M. COOKE,  
JOHN W. LANSLEY

EDITOR.  
ASSOCIAT.

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We will consider it a great favor if  
subscribers will report any failure  
to get their Leader, or any carelessness  
on the part of the carrier.

Subscribers will please not pay  
the carriers unless the carrier  
presents his credit tag in subscriber's  
presence.

The Republican Party stands  
for honest money and the chance  
to earn it by honest toil.  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896

For President,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
Of the United States.

For Vice-President,  
GARRETT A. HOBART,  
Of New Jersey.

Republican State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,  
CHARLES KINNEY, of Scioto Co.  
or Judge of the Supreme Court,  
MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS, of Fayette Co.  
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,  
JOSEPH E. BLACKBURN, of Belmont Co.  
For Member Board of Public Works,  
FRANK A. HUFFMAN, of Van Wert Co.  
For Circuit Judge,  
HIRAM L. SIBLEY, of Washington Co.  
For Common Pleas Judge,  
JOSEPH M. WOOD, of Athens Co.

Congressional Ticket.

or Congress, 18th District,  
H. C. VAN VOORHIS, of Muskingum Co.

County Ticket.

For Probate Judge,  
D. R. ROOD, of Belpre.  
For Sheriff,  
JOHN S. MCCALLISTER, Fourth Ward.  
Auditor,  
W. A. PATTERSON, of Waterford.  
For Recorder,  
JOHN W. ATHEY, Marietta Towns p.  
For Commissioner,  
JOHN KANVOLF, Wesley Township.  
For Inferior Director,  
WM. SCHNAUFER, Newport Township.

ADAMS township expects to send up to  
Canton people to the extent of 150  
strong.

THE Dana meeting at Lowell Thurs-  
day evening was one of the most enthu-  
siastic meetings of the season. Stanley's  
Hall, where it was held, was filled to  
overflowing, and there was present  
more than a sprinkling of Democrats.

There is no Republican Club in Adams  
township, but that does not prevent  
them from being in a most enthusiastic  
state. There has been many a gold hat  
put on the head of a former Demo-  
crat up there.

Senator Dana was in his best form,  
which is certainly very good. He  
spoke to his interested audience for  
over an hour and he dealt out facts with  
logical reasoning.

A number of Democrats sought to  
floor or disconcert him by sending up  
for him to answer a list of ten questions.  
These questions he met squarely and he  
answered them with forcible truth,  
much to the satisfaction of the Republi-  
cans and disappointment of the Demo-  
crats who occupied a corner and sought  
to flounder the speaker.

Show Your Colors.

Mr. Editor.

I am in receipt of an anonymous let-  
ter enclosing a newspaper clipping  
calling my attention to a supposed viola-  
tion of Federal Law, and inviting me  
to "show your colors if you are a  
good officer". I can only reply in the  
columns of the press as the writer  
hides his identity. I will say to him  
"show your colors if you are a good  
CITIZEN." File an affidavit, and a war-  
rant will be issued. I can only act in  
the legal way. Don't ask men to go  
beyond their powers, when you fear to  
do your duty, when you know of a viola-  
tion of law.—I am tired of being a  
target for anonymous letters.

B. E. GUYTON,  
U. S. Commissioner.

A Short Currency Classic.

Whitelaw Reid, whom ill health pre-  
vented from attending the meeting of  
the Republican Editorial association at  
Canton sent a letter which is a classic  
on the currency question. It can be re-  
duced to a volume on the subject in  
sentences:

No party has the right to say that the  
moral law may be reversed.  
We sell more than fifteen times as  
much of our products to gold countries  
as we do to silver countries.

Do we want to take pay for this  
wheat, beef, pork, cotton, corn, not as  
now in gold, but in silver bullion, to be  
given free coinage at our mints?

This becomes a question not of paying  
silver, but of taking silver.

The grocer raises his figures long be-  
fore the laborer can have his wages ad-  
vanced.

The laborer never really catches up  
until the inevitable crash comes and  
both tumble together.

Cheap money never cheapened the  
necessities of life, but it cheapens the  
men. Look at Mexico, China and India.

The bullion owner may get a hundred  
times more silver than now stamped  
into dollars, but he will not be any more  
willing to give the wheat raiser a single  
one of them without getting a round  
100 cents' worth of wheat for it.

Neither the editors nor the great or-  
ators of the party are making this cam-  
paign. The plain people are thinking  
it out for themselves.

Horace Greeley wrote no more in-  
clusively, no more effectively, for the  
great cause of his day than his suc-  
cessor in the same chair, Whitelaw Reid, for  
the great cause of this day.—Chicago  
Times-Herald.

## THAT LETTER

Prince Bismarck's Position  
Grossly Misrepresented.

THE BRYAN GARBLED VERSION.

The Old Chancellor's Opinions Are In  
Harmony With the Republican Plat-  
form—"I Believe That It Would Be  
Commendable to Obtain by Endeavors  
of Those Nations Chiefly Engaged In  
the World's Commerce an Agreement  
In the Direction of Bimetallism."

Not content with having garbled the  
speeches of Blaine, Garfield, Grant and  
other great Republican leaders in a  
vain attempt to make the people be-  
lieve the leaders of Republican thought  
have for the last 25 years favored the  
Bryan idea of coining 49-cent dollars,  
the Popocratic candidate for president  
and his backers have carefully edited  
the letter which they have been using  
as coming from Bismarck, the venera-  
ble old ex-chancellor of the German  
empire, to suit the needs of their argu-  
ments.

The letter, upon investigation,  
proves not to have been forged, but  
the form in which Mr. Bryan uses it,  
and the form in which it has been  
printed by all free silver organs in the  
country, is so gross a misrepresentation  
that it is little better than a forgery.  
The New York World has sent to  
Texas and had the letter copied in  
German from the original in the files  
of the governor's office. Below we  
give a correct translation side by side  
with the version used by Bryan and  
the free silver organ.

The Translation.

Friedrichshagen,

August 24, 1896.

Honored Sir—

Your esteemed of

July 1 has been

received. I have

always had a predi-

lection for bimetal-

lism, but while I

was in office would

not consider myself

infallible in opo-

sition to ex-

ports, I believe to

this day that it

would be com-

mendable to ob-

tain by endeavors

of those nations

chiefly engaged in

the world's com-

merce an agree-

ment in the direc-

tion of bimetal-

lism.

The United States

are, in political

economy less ham-

pered by their gov-

ernment than any

one of the Euro-

pean states, and if

North America

should find it com-

patible with its in-

terests to take a

substantial step in

the direction of bi-

metallism, I be-

lieve that such a

step would exert a

beneficial influ-

ence upon the es-

tablishment of in-

ternational agree-

ment and the

union of the Eu-

ropean states. As-

suming you of my

highest respect, I

am your most obedi-

ent servant.

(Signed)

V. BISMARCK.

The real letter is very different from

the letter which Mr. Bryan has been

using. The substance of Bismarck's

argument is that, if we were to join

hands with the rest of North Ameri-

ca in united effort to secure bimetal-

lism it might promote a union of all

the great nations of the world under

an international bimetallic agreement.

He does not say he would recommend

free silver. He does not say free sil-

ver would be injurious. He indi-

rectly confesses he has doubts about it

when he admits that he was unwilling

to chance it while he was in power,

upon his own people. The fact is there

was nothing in Bismarck's letter, as it

was written, to support Mr. Bryan's

position in the least. On the contrary,

it is a powerful argument in favor of

the position of the Republican party.

In fact, the Bismarck letter proves to

be a boomerang to Mr. Bryan and the

silverloons.

But the pertinent fact is, why did

Mr. Bryan and his free silver organs

change the letter? Why were they

afraid to quote what the great ex-

chancellor really said? It is impos-

sible for the free silver people to get

anything straight? Has the moral

obtuseness which prevents them from

seeing the dishonest and dishonorable

character of free silver repudiation

grown so great that they can not fair-

ly quote any man? They might pos-

sibly be pardoned for garbling the

speeches of their own opponents, as

they do every day, but what do the

honest, substantial Germans of the

country think of the mendacious effort

of Mr. Bryan and his supporters to

## TRUTH ABOUT MONEY.

Much More Per Head In Gold Countries  
Than In Silver Countries.

It is "more money" the Bryanites  
want.

We have already shown that Bryan's  
policy of free silver would at first con-  
tract the currency of the United States  
to about one-third what it is at pres-  
ent.

Now, which nations have the most  
money, those with the gold standard  
or those with the silver standard?

The silverites are fond of talking  
about per capita circulation.

The per capita circulation of the  
world is about \$5.15.

The per capita of the gold standard  
countries is \$18.00.

The per capita of the silver standard  
countries is \$4.30.

The gold standard countries have a  
per capita of silver alone of \$5.40.

The silver standard countries have a  
per capita of silver alone of \$2.32, the  
rest of their small circulation be-  
ing mainly depreciated paper.

Under free coinage of silver the  
United States had a per capita circula-  
tion in 1890 of \$4.99.7; in 1896 we have  
one of \$21.10.

The gold standard countries, with  
less than one-third of the world's popu-  
lation, have very nearly two-thirds  
of the world's currency circulation.

And yet Mr. Bryan would take the  
United States from the gold standard  
and place it upon the silver standard.

## VOLUME OF MONEY.

THE PER CAPITA MONEY CIR-  
CULATION FOR TEN YEARS,  
FROM 1881 TO 1891 WAS ABOUT  
THE SAME, AND YET THE PRICE  
OF WHEAT IN OHIO, WHILE AT

\$1.32 IN 1882, WAS ONLY 80 CENTS  
IN 1887. THE PRICE OF OATS,  
WHILE 72 CENTS IN 1882, WAS  
ONLY 36 CENTS IN 1890. THE PRICE  
OF BARLEY, THOUGH BUT 61

CENTS IN 1886, WAS 77 CENTS IN  
1890. THE PRICE OF OATS WAS 39  
CENTS IN 1882, 29 CENTS IN 1886,  
48 CENTS IN 1890. THE PRICE OF

HAY WAS \$11.63 PER TON IN 1883,  
AND \$14.79 PER TON IN 1887. PO-  
TATOES WERE \$3.30 PER BARREL  
IN 1881, \$1.47 IN 1883, \$1.30 IN 1888

AND \$2.99 IN 1890. WHO WILL  
SAY THAT PRICES FLUCTUATE  
WITH THE VOLUME OF MONEY?

## DOES IT DO IT?

DOES INCREASING THE VOL-  
UME OF MONEY, AS MR. BRYAN  
CLAIMS, INCREASE THE PRICES  
OF FARM PRODUCTS? THE

MONEY CIRCULATION WAS IN-  
CREASED FROM \$23.41 PER CAP-  
ITA IN 1891 TO \$24.44 IN 1892, AND  
YET THE PRICE OF WHEAT FELL

FROM 99 CENTS TO 90 CENTS, CORN  
FROM 60 CENTS TO 48 CENTS, RYE  
FROM 85 CENTS TO 73 CENTS.

WHILE POTATOES INCREASED IN  
PRICE FROM \$1.45 PER BARREL TO  
\$1.75. DOES VOLUME OF MONEY

CONTROL PRICES, OR IS IT THE  
LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND?

## Bankruptcy Coming.

The treasury statement for Oct. 1  
foreshadows the coming bankruptcy  
of the government under the deficit-  
producing Wilson tariff law. The  
revenues were over \$5,000,000 less than  
the expenditures during September;  
and for the first three months of the  
fiscal year the deficit exceeds \$25,000,-  
000. And during those three months  
the expenditures over receipts have  
been \$6,000,000 more than for the cor-  
responding period last year.

If this rate of shortage in revenues  
continues for three months longer,  
the treasury will not have money to  
meet the ordinary daily expenses of  
the government, unless it uses the  
gold reserve to meet them. The gold  
in the treasury has gained \$24,000,000  
in three months, greenbacks being  
taken out as the gold was paid in. This  
has diminished the currency in the  
treasury by that much.

What will Cleveland do? The law  
gives him authority to issue bonds to  
keep up the gold reserve, but not to  
meet the ordinary government expedi-  
tures. The treasury would have been  
bankrupt long ago had it not been for  
the previous bond issues. True, the  
gold was not used directly for ex-  
penses; but when it was drawn out  
greenbacks went into the general fund  
and were used for ordinary expendi-  
tures. In effect, the proceeds of the  
bond issues have been used to cover  
the deficit created by the Wilson law.  
The people should take note of this  
condition and vote on Nov. 3 for a  
policy which means abundant revenue  
instead of monthly deficits—Toledo  
Blade.

WE ARE NOT A NATION OF  
CLASSES, BUT OF STURDY, FREE,  
INDEPENDENT AND HONORABLE  
PEOPLE, DESPISING THE DEMAG-  
OGUE AND NEVER CAPITULAT-  
ING TO DISHONOR.—WILLIAM  
MCKINLEY.

## From the Mexican Border.

Mr. D. T. Roy, well known in Colum-  
bus, and a son of the Hon. Alexander  
Roy, formerly mine inspector of Ohio,  
writes to a friend in Pittsburg, Kan.,  
concerning matters and things in Mex-  
ico. Mr. Roy is general manager of the  
Rio Grande Land and Irrigation  
company, near Larada, Tex.:

"You might tell some of your free  
silver friends that we pay 80 cents per  
day for drivers, 85 cents for timbermen,  
25 cents for trapper boys, 75 cents for  
outside labor; good carpenters get \$1  
per day, and a good blacksmith \$1.15.  
We pay in United States currency, but  
across the river in Mexico the same  
prices obtain except that they are paid  
in Mexican money, which, as you know,  
is about one-half. In fact, yesterday, I  
bought \$105 in Mexican dollars, con-  
taining more silver than our own for  
\$55 American. A miner, a blacksmith,  
a carpenter, a mason, a laboring man of  
any kind who favors the free coinage of  
silver should be examined by Dr. Wil-  
liams and sent to the Ossawatimie  
Asylum for the Insane."

## THE ACTUAL LAW OF THE LAND.

Dollars Must Be Equal In Intrinsic and  
Exchangeable Value.

It being the established policy of  
the United States to maintain the two  
metals on a parity with each other  
upon the present legal ratio, or such  
ratio as may be provided by law.—  
Act of congress, July 14, 1890.

It is the policy of the United States  
to continue the use of both gold and  
silver as the standard money and to  
coin both gold and silver into money  
of equal intrinsic and exchangeable  
value, such equality to be secured  
through international agreement, or  
by such safeguards of legislation as  
will insure the maintenance of the  
parity of value of the coins of the two  
metals and the equal power of every  
dollar at all times in the markets and  
in the payment of debts.—Act of Nov.  
1, 1893.

## The Purchasing Power of Wages.

A communication signed "Common  
Laborer," and printed in the New York  
World, gives some figures that are in-  
teresting as showing the effect of the  
money standard on wages and the re-  
sult of declining prices in the chief  
staples, due to cheapened and increased  
production. The writer gives a copy of  
an account of 1864, the era of cheap  
money, from a general store in Maine,  
in which a certain amount of flour,  
cloth, sugar, pork, kerosene oil and a  
suit of clothes come to \$38, and it took  
44 days of common labor at \$2 per day  
to pay for it. In 1873 exactly the same  
goods cost \$41.50, and took the labor of  
38 days at \$1.35 per day to pay for it.  
In 1903 the same goods were worth  
\$18.70, and at \$1 per day the common  
laborer could buy the goods with 18 7-10  
days' work. In other words, he was  
able to get two and one-half times as  
much for his labor as in 1864.—Wash-  
ington Post.

THE PERIL OF FREE SILVER IS  
A MENACE TO BE FEARED; WE  
ARE ALWAYS EXPERIENCING THE  
EFFECT OF PARTIAL FREE  
TRADE. THE ONE MUST BE  
AVERTED, THE OTHER CORRECTED.—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

## Cure For Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Head-  
ache Electric Bitters has proved to be  
the very best. It effects a permanent  
cure and the most dreaded habitual  
sick headaches yield to its influence.  
We urge all who are afflicted to procure  
a bottle, and give this remedy a fair  
trial. In cases of habitual constipation  
Electric Bitters cures by giving the  
needed tonic to the bowels, and few  
cases long resist the use of this medi-  
cine. Try it once. Fifty cents and  
\$1.00 at W. H. Styer's Drug Store.

## German M. E. Church.

The revival at the German M. E.  
Church is gaining in interest from day  
to day. The services for Sunday will  
be as follows: Sunday School, 9 a. m.,  
preaching at 10:30 by Rev. H. B. Roller.

At 2 p. m. a mass meeting for young  
and old, led by Mr. Roller. Preaching  
at 7 p. m. by Rev. Roller. The evening  
service will be largely in the English  
language. All are welcome.

Even catarrh, that dread breeder of  
consumption, succumbs to the healing  
influences of Thomas' Electric Oil.

## REPUBLICAN MEETING,

AT

COAL RUN,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.

at 1:30 o'clock, standard.

E. R. ALDERMAN, Speaker.

For Pin Worms, Eczema, Hives, in  
fact, any of the various torturing,  
itchy diseases of the skin, Doan's Oint-  
ment is an instant and positive remedy.  
Get it from your dealer.

Pure blood is the secret of health.  
Barkock Blood Bitters insures pure  
blood.

Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-  
Deputy U. S. Marshal,  
Columbus, Kan., says:

"I was delivered  
of TWINS in  
less than 20 min-  
utes and with  
scarcely any pain  
after using only  
two bottles of  
"MOTHERS'  
FRIEND"

DID NOT SUFFER AFTERWARD.